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1	SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH ACT
2	AMENDMENTS
3	2018 GENERAL SESSION
4	STATE OF UTAH
5	Chief Sponsor: Edward H. Redd
6	Senate Sponsor: Todd Weiler
7	
8	LONG TITLE
9	General Description:
10	This bill amends provisions of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Act.
11	Highlighted Provisions:
12	This bill:
13	modifies definitions;
14	• changes the date by which local substance abuse authorities and local mental health
15	authorities shall annually submit a service plan to the Division of Substance Abuse
16	and Mental Health within the Department of Human Services;
17	 expands the division's responsibilities with respect to peer support services to
18	include peer support services for individuals with mental health disorders;
19	amends peer support services provisions;
20	 recodifies peer support services provisions;
21	requires rulemaking;
22	clarifies the role of a mental health officer;
23	 removes obsolete references to the Utah State Hospital Board;
24	 removes the exemption of security officers from the public safety retirement system;
25	• updates code provisions in accordance with the existing practice of private hospitals
26	providing inpatient mental health treatment;
27	 makes changes to procedures and criteria for civil commitments;
28	• gives officers authority to not take a mentally ill individual into custody in order to
29	avoid escalating a dangerous situation; and

30	makes technical changes.
31	Money Appropriated in this Bill:
32	None
33	Other Special Clauses:
34	None
35	Utah Code Sections Affected:
36	AMENDS:
37	62A-15-103, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 163
38	62A-15-602, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 408
39	62A-15-603, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2002, Fifth Special Session,
40	Chapter 8
41	62A-15-613, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2006, Chapter 139
42	62A-15-625, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2003, Chapter 195
43	62A-15-627, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2002, Fifth Special Session,
44	Chapter 8
45	62A-15-628, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2003, Chapter 195
46	62A-15-629, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 366
47	62A-15-631, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapters 29 and 312
48	62A-15-632, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 366
49	62A-15-635, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2002, Fifth Special Session,
50	Chapter 8
51	62A-15-637, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2002, Fifth Special Session,
52	Chapter 8
53	62A-15-703, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 181
54	62A-15-705, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2003, Chapter 195
55	REPEALS:
56	62A-15-402, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 179
57	

00	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Olan:
59	Section 1. Section 62A-15-103 is amended to read:
60	62A-15-103. Division Creation Responsibilities.
51	(1) There is created the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health within the
52	department, under the administration and general supervision of the executive director. The
63	division is the substance abuse authority and the mental health authority for this state.
54	(2) The division shall:
65	(a) (i) educate the general public regarding the nature and consequences of substance
66	abuse by promoting school and community-based prevention programs;
67	(ii) render support and assistance to public schools through approved school-based
68	substance abuse education programs aimed at prevention of substance abuse;
59	(iii) promote or establish programs for the prevention of substance abuse within the
70	community setting through community-based prevention programs;
71	(iv) cooperate with and assist treatment centers, recovery residences, and other
72	organizations that provide services to individuals recovering from a substance abuse disorder,
73	by identifying and disseminating information about effective practices and programs;
74	(v) [promulgate] make rules in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah
75	Administrative Rulemaking Act, to develop, in collaboration with public and private programs
76	minimum standards for public and private providers of substance abuse and mental health
77	programs licensed by the [Department of Human Services] department under Title 62A,
78	Chapter 2, Licensure of Programs and Facilities;
79	(vi) promote integrated programs that address an individual's substance abuse, mental
30	health, physical health, and criminal risk factors;
31	(vii) establish and promote an evidence-based continuum of screening, assessment,
32	prevention, treatment, and recovery support services in the community for individuals with
33	substance [abuse] use disorder and mental illness that addresses criminal risk factors;
34	(viii) evaluate the effectiveness of programs described in this Subsection (2);
35	(ix) consider the impact of the programs described in this Subsection (2) on:

86	(A) emergency department utilization;
87	(B) jail and prison populations;
88	(C) the homeless population; and
89	(D) the child welfare system; and
90	(x) promote or establish programs for education and certification of instructors to
91	educate persons convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs or driving with
92	any measurable controlled substance in the body;
93	(b) (i) collect and disseminate information pertaining to mental health;
94	(ii) provide direction over the state hospital including approval of its budget,
95	administrative policy, and coordination of services with local service plans;
96	(iii) [promulgate] make rules in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah
97	Administrative Rulemaking Act, to educate families concerning mental illness and promote
98	family involvement, when appropriate, and with patient consent, in the treatment program of a
99	family member; and
100	(iv) [promulgate] make rules in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah
101	Administrative Rulemaking Act, to direct that [all individuals] an individual receiving services
102	through \underline{a} local mental health [$\underline{authorities}$] $\underline{authority}$ or the Utah State Hospital be informed
103	about and, if desired by the individual, provided assistance in the completion of a declaration
104	for mental health treatment in accordance with Section 62A-15-1002;
105	(c) (i) consult and coordinate with local substance abuse authorities and local mental
106	health authorities regarding programs and services;
107	(ii) provide consultation and other assistance to public and private agencies and groups
108	working on substance abuse and mental health issues;
109	(iii) promote and establish cooperative relationships with courts, hospitals, clinics,
110	medical and social agencies, public health authorities, law enforcement agencies, education and
111	research organizations, and other related groups;
112	(iv) promote or conduct research on substance abuse and mental health issues, and

submit to the governor and the Legislature recommendations for changes in policy and

114	legislation;
115	(v) receive, distribute, and provide direction over public funds for substance abuse and
116	mental health services;
117	(vi) monitor and evaluate programs provided by local substance abuse authorities and
118	local mental health authorities;
119	(vii) examine expenditures of [any] local, state, and federal funds;
120	(viii) monitor the expenditure of public funds by:
121	(A) local substance abuse authorities;
122	(B) local mental health authorities; and
123	(C) in counties where they exist, [the] a private contract provider that has an annual or
124	otherwise ongoing contract to provide comprehensive substance abuse or mental health
125	programs or services for the local substance abuse authority or local mental health [authorities]
126	authority;
127	(ix) contract with local substance abuse authorities and local mental health authorities
128	to provide a comprehensive continuum of services that include community-based services for
129	individuals involved in the criminal justice system, in accordance with division policy, contract
130	provisions, and the local plan;
131	(x) contract with private and public entities for special statewide or nonclinical
132	services, or services for individuals involved in the criminal justice system, according to
133	division rules;
134	(xi) review and approve each local substance abuse authority's plan and each local
135	mental health authority's plan in order to ensure:
136	(A) a statewide comprehensive continuum of substance abuse services;
137	(B) a statewide comprehensive continuum of mental health services;
138	(C) services result in improved overall health and functioning;
139	(D) a statewide comprehensive continuum of community-based services designed to

reduce criminal risk factors for individuals who are determined to have substance abuse or

mental illness conditions or both, and who are involved in the criminal justice system;

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142	(E) compliance, where appropriate, with the certification requirements in Subsection
143	(2)[(i)] <u>(j)</u> ; and
144	(F) appropriate expenditure of public funds;
145	(xii) review and make recommendations regarding each local substance abuse
146	authority's contract with [its] the local substance abuse authority's provider of substance abuse
147	programs and services and each local mental health authority's contract with [its] the local
148	mental health authority's provider of mental health programs and services to ensure compliance
149	with state and federal law and policy;
150	(xiii) monitor and ensure compliance with division rules and contract requirements;
151	and
152	(xiv) withhold funds from local substance abuse authorities, local mental health
153	authorities, and public and private providers for contract noncompliance, failure to comply
154	with division directives regarding the use of public funds, or for misuse of public funds or
155	money;
156	(d) [assure] ensure that the requirements of this part are met and applied uniformly by
157	local substance abuse authorities and local mental health authorities across the state;
158	(e) require each local substance abuse authority and each local mental health authority,
159	in accordance with Subsections 17-43-201(5)(b) and 17-43-301(5)(a)(ii), to submit [its] a plan
160	to the division [by May 1] on or before May 15 of each year;
161	(f) conduct an annual program audit and review of each local substance abuse authority
162	[in the state and its] and each local substance abuse authority's contract provider, and each local
163	mental health authority [in the state and its] and each local mental health authority's contract
164	provider, including:
165	(i) a review and determination regarding whether:
166	(A) public funds allocated to the local substance abuse [authorities and] authority or
167	the local mental health authorities are consistent with services rendered by the authority or the
168	<u>authority's contract provider</u> , and <u>with</u> outcomes reported by[them or their contract providers]
169	the authority's contract provider; and

170	(B) each local substance abuse authority and each local mental health authority is
171	exercising sufficient oversight and control over public funds allocated for substance [abuse]
172	use disorder and mental health programs and services; and
173	(ii) items determined by the division to be necessary and appropriate; and
174	(g) define "prevention" by rule as required under Title 32B, Chapter 2, Part 4,
175	Alcoholic Beverage and Substance Abuse Enforcement and Treatment Restricted Account Act;
176	(h) (i) train and certify an adult as a peer support specialist, qualified to provide peer
177	supports services to an individual with:
178	(A) a substance use disorder;
179	(B) a mental health disorder; or
180	(C) a substance use disorder and a mental health disorder;
181	(ii) certify a person to carry out, as needed, the division's duty to train and certify an
182	adult as a peer support specialist;
183	(iii) make rules in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative
184	Rulemaking Act, that:
185	(A) establish training and certification requirements for a peer support specialist;
186	(B) specify the types of services a peer support specialist is qualified to provide;
187	(C) specify the type of supervision under which a peer support specialist is required to
188	operate; and
189	(D) specify continuing education and other requirements for maintaining or renewing
190	certification as a peer support specialist; and
191	(iv) make rules in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative
192	Rulemaking Act, that:
193	(A) establish the requirements for a person to be certified to carry out, as needed, the
194	division's duty to train and certify an adult as a peer support specialist; and
195	(B) specify how the division shall provide oversight of a person certified to train and
196	certify a peer support specialist;
197	[(h)] (i) establish by rule, in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah

Administrative Rulemaking Act, minimum standards and requirements for the provision of substance [abuse] use disorder and mental health treatment to [individuals] an individual who [are] is required to participate in treatment by the court or the Board of Pardons and Parole, or who [are] is incarcerated, including:

- (i) collaboration with the Department of Corrections and the Utah Substance Use and Mental Health Advisory Council to develop and coordinate the standards, including standards for county and state programs serving individuals convicted of class A and class B misdemeanors;
- (ii) determining that the standards ensure available treatment [includes], including the most current practices and procedures demonstrated by recognized scientific research to reduce recidivism, including focus on the individual's criminal risk factors; and
- (iii) requiring that all public and private treatment programs meet the standards established under this Subsection (2)[(h)](i) in order to receive public funds allocated to the division, the Department of Corrections, or the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice for the costs of providing screening, assessment, prevention, treatment, and recovery support;
- [(i)] (j) establish by rule, in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, the requirements and procedures for the certification of licensed public and private providers who provide, as part of their practice, substance [abuse] use disorder and mental health treatment to [individuals] an individual involved in the criminal justice system, including:
- (i) collaboration with the Department of Corrections, the Utah Substance Use and Mental Health Advisory Council, and the Utah Association of Counties to develop, coordinate, and implement the certification process;
- (ii) basing the certification process on the standards developed under Subsection (2)[(h)](i) for the treatment of [individuals] an individual involved in the criminal justice system; and
- (iii) the requirement that [all] <u>a</u> public [and] <u>or</u> private [providers] <u>provider</u> of treatment to [individuals] an individual involved in the criminal justice system shall obtain

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certification on or before July 1, 2016, and shall renew the certification every two years, in order to qualify for funds allocated to the division, the Department of Corrections, or the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice on or after July 1, 2016; (ti) (k) collaborate with the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice to analyze and provide recommendations to the Legislature regarding: (i) pretrial services and the resources needed [for the reduced] to reduce recidivism [efforts]; (ii) county jail and county behavioral health early-assessment resources needed for [offenders] an offender convicted of a class A or class B misdemeanor; and (iii) the replacement of federal dollars associated with drug interdiction law enforcement task forces that are reduced; [(k)] (1) (i) establish performance goals and outcome measurements for all treatment programs for which minimum standards are established under Subsection (2)[(h)](i), including recidivism data and data regarding cost savings associated with recidivism reduction and the reduction in the number of inmates, that are obtained in collaboration with the Administrative Office of the Courts and the Department of Corrections; and (ii) collect data to track and determine whether the goals and measurements are being attained and make this information available to the public; [(1)] (m) in [its] the division's discretion, use the data to make decisions regarding the use of funds allocated to the division, the Administrative Office of the Courts, and the Department of Corrections to provide treatment for which standards are established under Subsection $(2)[\frac{h}{h}](i)$; and [(m)] (n) annually, on or before August 31, submit the data collected under Subsection (2)[(i)](k) to the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice, which shall compile a report of findings based on the data and provide the report to the [legislative] Judiciary Interim Committee, the Health and Human Services Interim Committee, the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Interim Committee, and the related appropriations subcommittees.

(3) (a) The division may refuse to contract with and may pursue [its] legal remedies

against any local substance abuse authority or local mental health authority that fails, or has failed, to expend public funds in accordance with state law, division policy, contract provisions, or directives issued in accordance with state law.

- (b) The division may withhold funds from a local substance abuse authority or local mental health authority if the authority's contract [with its] provider of substance abuse or mental health programs or services fails to comply with state and federal law or policy.
- (4) Before reissuing or renewing a contract with any local substance abuse authority or local mental health authority, the division shall review and determine whether the local substance abuse authority or local mental health authority is complying with [its] the oversight and management responsibilities described in Sections 17-43-201, 17-43-203, 17-43-303, and 17-43-309. Nothing in this Subsection (4) may be used as a defense to the responsibility and liability described in Section 17-43-303 and to the responsibility and liability described in Section 17-43-203.
- (5) In carrying out [its] the division's duties and responsibilities, the division may not duplicate treatment or educational facilities that exist in other divisions or departments of the state, but shall work in conjunction with those divisions and departments in rendering the treatment or educational services that those divisions and departments are competent and able to provide.
- (6) The division may accept in the name of and on behalf of the state donations, gifts, devises, or bequests of real or personal property or services to be used as specified by the donor.
- (7) The division shall annually review with each local substance abuse authority and each local mental health authority the authority's statutory and contract responsibilities regarding:
 - (a) [the] use of public funds;

- (b) oversight [responsibilities regarding] of public funds; and
- 280 (c) governance of substance [abuse] use disorder and mental health programs and services.

282 (8) The Legislature may refuse to appropriate funds to the division upon the division's 283 failure to comply with the provisions of this part. (9) If a local substance abuse authority contacts the division under Subsection 284 285 17-43-201(10) for assistance in providing treatment services to a pregnant woman or pregnant minor, the division shall: 286 287 (a) refer the pregnant woman or pregnant minor to a treatment facility that has the 288 capacity to provide the treatment services; or 289 (b) otherwise ensure that treatment services are made available to the pregnant woman 290 or pregnant minor. 291 Section 2. Section **62A-15-602** is amended to read: 292 62A-15-602. Definitions. As used in this part, Part 7, Commitment of Persons Under Age 18 to Division of 293 294 Substance Abuse and Mental Health, Part 8, Interstate Compact on Mental Health, Part 9, Utah 295 Forensic Mental Health Facility, Part 10, Declaration for Mental Health Treatment, and Part 296 12, Essential Treatment and Intervention Act: 297 (1) "Adult" means [a person] an individual 18 years of age or older. (2) "Approved treatment facility or program" means a treatment provider that meets the 298 299 standards described in Subsection 62A-15-103(2)(a)(v). 300 (3) "Commitment to the custody of a local mental health authority" means that an adult 301 is committed to the custody of the local mental health authority that governs the mental health 302 catchment area [in which the proposed patient] where the adult resides or is found. 303 (4) "Community mental health center" means an entity that provides treatment and services to a resident of a designated geographical area, that operates by or under contract with 304 305 a local mental health authority, and that complies with state standards for community mental 306 health centers. 307 [(4)] (5) "Designated examiner" means: (a) a licensed physician [familiar with severe mental illness, preferably a psychiatrist], 308

preferably a psychiatrist, who is designated by the division as specially qualified by training or

310	experience in the diagnosis of mental of related fillness; of [another]
311	(b) a licensed mental health professional designated by the division as specially
312	qualified by training and who has at least five years' continual experience in the treatment of
313	mental [or related] illness. [At least one designated examiner in any case shall be a licensed
314	physician. No person who is the applicant, or who signs the certification, under Section
315	62A-15-631 may be a designated examiner in the same case.]
316	[(5)] (6) "Designee" means a physician who has responsibility for medical functions
317	including admission and discharge, an employee of a local mental health authority, or an
318	employee of [an agency] a person that has contracted with a local mental health authority to
319	provide mental health services under Section 17-43-304.
320	[(6)] (7) "Essential treatment" and "essential treatment and intervention" mean
321	court-ordered treatment at a local substance abuse authority or an approved treatment facility or
322	program for the treatment of an adult's substance use disorder.
323	$[\frac{7}{8}]$ "Harmful sexual conduct" means $[\frac{1}{2}]$ the following conduct upon an
324	individual without the individual's consent, [or upon an individual who cannot legally consent
325	to the conduct including under the] including the nonconsensual circumstances described in
326	Subsections 76-5-406(1) through (12):
327	(a) sexual intercourse;
328	(b) penetration, however slight, of the genital or anal opening of the individual;
329	(c) any sexual act involving the genitals or anus of the actor or the individual and the
330	mouth or anus of either individual, regardless of the gender of either participant; or
331	(d) any sexual act causing substantial emotional injury or bodily pain.
332	[(8)] (9) "Institution" means a hospital $[(5)]$ or a health facility licensed under $[(8)]$
333	provisions of Section 26-21-9] Section 26-21-8.
334	[(9) "Licensed physician" means an individual licensed under the laws of this state to
335	practice medicine, or a medical officer of the United States government while in this state in
336	the performance of official duties.]
337	[(10) "Local comprehensive community mental health center" means an agency or

338	organization that provides treatment and services to residents of a designated geographic area,
339	operated by or under contract with a local mental health authority, in compliance with state
340	standards for local comprehensive community mental health centers.]
341	[(11)] (10) "Local substance abuse authority" means the same as that term is defined in
342	Section 62A-15-102 and described in Section 17-43-201.
343	[(12)] (11) "Mental health facility" means the Utah State Hospital or other facility that
344	provides mental health services under contract with the division, a local mental health
345	authority, [or organization] a person that contracts with a local mental health authority, or a
346	person that provides acute inpatient psychiatric services to a patient.
347	[(13)] (12) "Mental health officer" means an individual who is designated by a local
348	mental health authority as qualified by training and experience in the recognition and
349	identification of mental illness, to [interact with and transport persons to any mental health
350	facility.]:
351	(a) apply for and provide certification for a temporary commitment; or
352	(b) assist in the arrangement of transportation to a designated mental health facility.
353	[(14)] (13) "Mental illness" means [a psychiatric disorder as defined by the current
354	edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders published by the
355	American Psychiatric Association which substantially impairs a person's mental, emotional,
356	behavioral, or related functioning.]:
357	(a) a psychiatric disorder that substantially impairs an individual's mental, emotional,
358	behavioral, or related functioning; or
359	(b) the same as that term is defined in:
360	(i) the current edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders
361	published by the American Psychiatric Association; or
362	(ii) the current edition of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and
363	Related Health Problems.
364	$\left[\frac{(15)}{(14)}\right]$ "Patient" means an individual who is:
365	(a) under commitment to the custody or to the treatment services of a local mental

366	health authority; or
367	(b) undergoing essential treatment and intervention.
368	(15) "Physician" means an individual who is:
369	(a) licensed as a physician under Title 58, Chapter 67, Utah Medical Practice Act; or
370	(b) licensed as a physician under Title 58, Chapter 68, Utah Osteopathic Medical
371	Practice Act.
372	(16) "Serious bodily injury" means bodily injury [which] that involves a substantial
373	risk of death, unconsciousness, extreme physical pain, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or
374	protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty.
375	(17) "Substantial danger" means [the person, by his or her behavior, due to mental
376	illness] that due to mental illness, an individual is at serious risk of:
377	[(a) is at serious risk to:]
378	[(i) commit suicide;]
379	[(ii) inflict serious bodily injury on himself or herself; or]
380	[(iii) because of his or her actions or inaction, suffer serious bodily injury because he or
381	she is incapable of providing the basic necessities of life, such as food, clothing, and shelter;
382	or]
383	[(b) is at serious risk to cause or attempt to cause serious bodily injury or engage in
384	harmful sexual conduct.]
385	(a) suicide;
386	(b) serious bodily self-injury;
387	(c) serious bodily injury because the individual is incapable of providing the basic
388	necessities of life, including food, clothing, or shelter;
389	(d) causing or attempting to cause serious bodily injury to another individual; or
390	(e) engaging in harmful sexual conduct.
391	(18) "Treatment" means psychotherapy, medication, including the administration of
392	psychotropic medication, [and] or other medical treatments that are generally accepted medical
393	[and] or psychosocial interventions for the purpose of restoring the patient to an optimal level

394 of functioning in the least restrictive environment.

Section 3. Section **62A-15-603** is amended to read:

62A-15-603. Administration of state hospital -- Division -- Authority.

- [(1) The administration of the state hospital is vested in the division where it shall function and be administered as a part of the state's comprehensive mental health program and, to the fullest extent possible, shall be coordinated with local mental health authority programs. When it becomes feasible the board may direct that the hospital be decentralized and administered at the local level by being integrated with, and becoming a part of, the community mental health services.]
- [(2) The division shall succeed to all the powers, discharge all the duties, and perform all the functions, duties, rights, and responsibilities pertaining to the state hospital which by law are conferred upon it or required to be discharged or performed. However, the functions, powers, duties, rights, and responsibilities of the division and of the board otherwise provided by law and by this part apply.]
- (1) The division shall administer the state hospital as part of the state's comprehensive mental health program and, to the fullest extent possible, shall, as the state hospital's administrator, coordinate with local mental health authority programs.
- (2) The division has the same powers, duties, rights, and responsibilities as, and shall perform the same functions that by law are conferred or required to be discharged or performed by, the state hospital.
- (3) Supervision and administration of security responsibilities for the state hospital is vested in the division. The executive director shall designate, as special function officers, individuals with peace officer authority to perform special security functions for the state hospital [that require peace officer authority. These special function officers may not become or be designated as members of the Public Safety Retirement System].
- [(4) Directors of mental health facilities that house involuntary detainees or detainees committed pursuant to judicial order may establish secure areas, as prescribed in Section 76-8-311.1, within the mental health facility for the detainees.]

422	(4) A director of a mental health facility that houses an involuntary patient or a patient
423	committed by judicial order may establish secure areas, as provided in Section 76-8-311.1,
424	within the mental health facility for the patient.
425	Section 4. Section 62A-15-613 is amended to read:
426	62A-15-613. Appointment of superintendent Qualifications Powers and
427	responsibilities.
428	(1) The director, with the [advice and consent of the board and the approval] consent of
429	the executive director, shall appoint a superintendent of the state hospital, who shall hold office
430	at the will of the director.
431	(2) The superintendent shall have a bachelor's degree from an accredited university or
432	college, be experienced in administration, and be knowledgeable in matters concerning mental
433	health.
434	(3) [Subject to the rules of the board, the] The superintendent has general responsibility
435	for the buildings, grounds, and property of the state hospital. The superintendent shall appoint,
436	with the approval of the director, as many employees as necessary for the efficient and
437	economical care and management of the state hospital, and shall fix [their] the employees'
438	compensation and administer personnel functions according to the standards of the Department
439	of Human Resource Management.
440	Section 5. Section 62A-15-625 is amended to read:
441	62A-15-625. Voluntary admission of adults.
442	[(1) A local mental health authority or its designee may admit to that authority, for
443	observation, diagnosis, care, and treatment any individual who is mentally ill or has symptoms
444	of mental illness and who, being 18 years of age or older, applies for voluntary admission.]
445	[(2) (a) No adult may be committed or continue to be committed to a local mental
446	health authority against his will except as provided in this chapter.]
447	[(b) A person under 18 years of age may be committed to the physical custody of a local
448	mental health authority only after a court commitment proceeding in accordance with the
449	provisions of Part 7, Commitment of Persons Under Age 18 to Division of Substance Abuse

450	and Mental Health.]
451	(1) A local mental health authority, a designee of a local mental health authority, or
452	another mental health facility may admit for observation, diagnosis, care, and treatment an
453	adult who applies for voluntary admission and who has a mental illness or exhibits the
454	symptoms of a mental illness.
455	(2) No adult may be committed to a local mental health authority against that adult's
456	will except as provided in this chapter.
457	(3) An adult may be voluntarily admitted to a local mental health authority for
458	treatment at the Utah State Hospital as a condition of probation or stay of sentence only after
459	the requirements of Subsection 77-18-1(13) have been met.
460	Section 6. Section 62A-15-627 is amended to read:
461	62A-15-627. Release of voluntary patient Exceptions.
462	(1) A [voluntary] patient who is voluntarily admitted, as described in Section
463	62A-15-625, and who requests release, verbally or in writing, or whose release is requested in
464	writing by [his] the patient's legal guardian, parent, spouse, or adult next of kin, shall be
465	immediately released except that:
466	[(1) if the patient was voluntarily admitted on his own application, and]
467	(a) release may be conditioned upon the agreement of the patient, if the request for
468	release is made by [a person] an individual other than the patient[, release may be conditioned
469	upon the agreement of the patient; and]; or
470	$[\frac{(2)}{(b)}]$ if $[\frac{1}{a}]$ the admitting local mental health authority, $[\frac{1}{a}]$ or its designee is of the
471	opinion that release of a patient would be unsafe for that patient or others,] a designee of the
472	local mental health authority, or a mental health facility has cause to believe that release of the
473	patient would be unsafe for the patient or others, release of that patient may be postponed for
474	up to 48 hours, excluding weekends and holidays, provided that the [local mental health]
475	admitting authority, [or its] the designee, or the facility shall cause to be instituted involuntary

commitment proceedings with the district court within the specified time period.[, unless cause

no longer exists for instituting those proceedings. Written]

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478	(2) The admitting authority, the designee, or the facility shall provide written notice of
479	[that] the postponement [with] and the reasons[, shall be given] for the postponement to the
480	patient without undue delay.
481	(3) No judicial proceedings for involuntary commitment may be commenced with
482	respect to a voluntary patient unless [he] the patient has requested release.
483	Section 7. Section 62A-15-628 is amended to read:
484	62A-15-628. Involuntary commitment Procedures.
485	(1) An adult may not be involuntarily committed to the custody of a local mental health
486	authority except under the following provisions:
487	(a) emergency procedures for temporary commitment upon medical or designated
488	examiner certification, as provided in Subsection 62A-15-629(1)(a);
489	(b) emergency procedures for temporary commitment without endorsement of medical
490	or designated examiner certification, as provided in Subsection 62A-15-629[(2)](1)(b); or
491	(c) commitment on court order, as provided in Section 62A-15-631.
492	(2) A person under 18 years of age may be committed to the physical custody of a local
493	mental health authority only [after a court commitment proceeding] in accordance with the
494	provisions of Part 7, Commitment of Persons Under Age 18 to Division of Substance Abuse
495	and Mental Health.
496	Section 8. Section 62A-15-629 is amended to read:
497	62A-15-629. Temporary commitment Requirements and procedures.
498	(1) $[\frac{(a)}{a}]$ An adult $[\frac{(a)}{a}]$ be temporarily, involuntarily committed to a local mental
499	health authority upon:
500	(a) a written application that:
501	(i) [written application] is completed by a responsible [person] individual who has
502	reason to know, stating a belief that the [individual] adult, due to mental illness, is likely to
503	[cause serious injury] pose substantial danger to self or others if not [immediately] restrained[;]
504	and stating the personal knowledge of the [individual's] adult's condition or circumstances
505	[which] that lead to [that] the individual's belief; and

(ii) <u>includes</u> a certification by a licensed physician or designated examiner stating that the physician or designated examiner has examined the [<u>individual</u>] <u>adult</u> within a three-day period immediately preceding that certification, and that the physician or designated examiner is of the opinion that [<u>the individual has a mental illness and, because of the individual's mental illness, is likely to injure self or others if not immediately restrained.], due to mental illness, the adult poses a substantial danger to self or others; or

[(b) Application and certification as described in Subsection (1)(a) authorizes any</u>

- [(b) Application and certification as described in Subsection (1)(a) authorizes any peace officer to take the individual into the custody of a local mental health authority and transport the individual to that authority's designated facility.]
- [(2) If a duly authorized peace officer observes a person involved in conduct that gives the officer probable cause to believe that the person has a mental illness, as defined in Section 62A-15-602, and because of that apparent mental illness and conduct, there is a substantial likelihood of serious harm to that person or others, pending proceedings for examination and certification under this part, the officer may take that person into protective custody. The peace officer shall transport the person to be transported to the designated facility of the appropriate local mental health authority pursuant to this section, either on the basis of the peace officer's own observation or on the basis of a mental health officer's observation that has been reported to the peace officer by that mental health officer. Immediately thereafter, the officer shall place the person in the custody of the local mental health authority and make application for commitment of that person to the local mental health authority. The application shall be on a prescribed form and shall include the following:]
- [(a) a statement by the officer that the officer believes, on the basis of personal observation or on the basis of a mental health officer's observation reported to the officer by the mental health officer, that the person is, as a result of a mental illness, a substantial and immediate danger to self or others;]
 - (b) the specific nature of the danger;

- [(c) a summary of the observations upon which the statement of danger is based; and]
- [(d) a statement of facts which called the person to the attention of the officer.]

534	(b) a peace officer or a mental health officer:
535	(i) observing an adult's conduct that gives the peace officer or mental health officer
536	probable cause to believe that:
537	(A) the adult has a mental illness; and
538	(B) because of the adult's mental illness and conduct, the adult poses a substantial
539	danger to self or others; and
540	(ii) completing a temporary commitment application that:
541	(A) is on a form prescribed by the division;
542	(B) states the peace officer's or mental health officer's belief that the adult poses a
543	substantial danger to self or others;
544	(C) states the specific nature of the danger;
545	(D) provides a summary of the observations upon which the statement of danger is
546	based; and
547	(E) provides a statement of the facts that called the adult to the peace officer's or
548	mental health officer's attention.
549	(2) If at any time a patient committed under this section no longer meets the
550	commitment criteria described in Subsection (1), the local mental health authority or the local
551	mental health authority's designee shall document the change and release the patient.
552	(3) A [person] patient committed under this section may be held for a maximum of 24
553	hours after commitment, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays[. At the expiration
554	of that time period, the person shall be released unless application for involuntary commitmen
555	has been commenced pursuant to Section 62A-15-631. If that application has been made, an
556	order of detention may be entered under Subsection 62A-15-631(3). If no order of detention is
557	issued, the patient shall be released unless he has made voluntary application for admission.],
558	unless:
559	(a) as described in Section 62A-15-631, an application for involuntary commitment is
560	commenced, which may be accompanied by an order of detention described in Subsection
561	62A-15-631(4); or

562	(b) the patient makes a voluntary application for admission.
563	[(4) Transportation of persons with a mental illness pursuant to Subsections (1) and (2)
564	shall be conducted by the appropriate municipal, or city or town, law enforcement authority or,
565	under the appropriate law enforcement's authority, by ambulance to the extent that Subsection
566	(5) applies. However, if the designated facility is outside of that authority's jurisdiction, the
567	appropriate county sheriff shall transport the person or cause the person to be transported by
568	ambulance to the extent that Subsection (5) applies.
569	[(5) Notwithstanding Subsections (2) and (4), a peace officer shall cause a person to be
570	transported by ambulance if the person meets any of the criteria in Section 26-8a-305. In
571	addition, if the person requires physical medical attention, the peace officer shall direct that
572	transportation be to an appropriate medical facility for treatment.]
573	(4) Upon a written application described in Subsection (1)(a) or the observation and
574	belief described in Subsection (1)(b)(i), the adult shall be:
575	(a) taken into a peace officer's protective custody, by reasonable means, if necessary for
576	public safety; and
577	(b) transported for temporary commitment to a facility designated by the local mental
578	health authority, by means of:
579	(i) an ambulance, if the adult meets any of the criteria described in Section 26-8a-305;
580	(ii) an ambulance, if a peace officer is not necessary for public safety, and
581	transportation arrangements are made by a physician, designated examiner, or mental health
582	officer;
583	(iii) the city, town, or municipal law enforcement authority with jurisdiction over the
584	location where the individual to be committed is present, if the individual is not transported by
585	ambulance; or
586	(iv) the county sheriff, if the designated facility is outside of the jurisdiction of the law
587	enforcement authority described in Subsection (4)(b)(iii) and the individual is not transported
588	by ambulance.
589	(5) Notwithstanding Subsection (4):

590	(a) an individual shall be transported by ambulance to an appropriate medical facility
591	for treatment if the individual requires physical medical attention;
592	(b) if an officer has probable cause to believe, based on the officer's experience and
593	de-escalation training that taking an individual into protective custody or transporting an
594	individual for temporary commitment would increase the risk of substantial danger to the
595	individual or others, a peace officer may exercise discretion to not take the individual into
596	custody or transport the individual, as permitted by policies and procedures established by the
597	officer's law enforcement agency and any applicable federal or state statute, or case law; and
598	(c) if an officer exercises discretion under Subsection (4)(b) to not take an individual
599	into protective custody or transport an individual, the officer shall document in the officer's
600	report the details and circumstances that led to the officer's decision.
601	(6) Title 63G, Chapter 7, Governmental Immunity Act of Utah, applies to this section.
602	This section does not create a special duty of care.
603	Section 9. Section 62A-15-631 is amended to read:
604	62A-15-631. Involuntary commitment under court order Examination
605	Hearing Power of court Findings required Costs.
606	[(1) Proceedings for involuntary commitment of an individual who is 18 years of age
607	or older may be commenced by filing a written application with the district court of the county
608	in which the proposed patient resides or is found, by a responsible person who has reason to
609	know of the condition or circumstances of the proposed patient which lead to the belief that the
610	individual has a mental illness and should be involuntarily committed. The application shall
611	include:]
612	(1) A responsible person who has reason to know of an adult's mental illness and the
613	condition or circumstances that have lead to the adult's need to be involuntarily committed may
614	initiate an involuntary commitment court proceeding by filing, in the district court in the
615	county where the proposed patient resides or is found, a written application that includes:
616	(a) unless the court finds that the information is not reasonably available, the
617	[individual's] proposed patient's:

618	(i) name;
619	(ii) date of birth; and
620	(iii) social security number; and
621	[(b) either:]
622	(b) (i) a certificate of a licensed physician or a designated examiner stating that within
623	[a] the seven-day period immediately preceding the certification, the physician or designated
624	examiner [has] examined the [individual, and that the physician or designated examiner]
625	proposed patient and is of the opinion that the [individual is mentally ill] proposed patient has a
626	mental illness and should be involuntarily committed; or
627	(ii) a written statement by the applicant that:
628	(A) the [individual] proposed patient has been requested to, but has refused to, submit
629	to an examination of mental condition by a licensed physician or designated examiner;
630	(B) is sworn to under oath; and
631	(C) states the facts upon which the application is based.
632	(2) (a) Subject to Subsection (2)(b), before issuing a judicial order, the court may
633	require the applicant to consult with the appropriate local mental health authority, and the court
634	may direct a mental health professional from that local mental health authority to interview the
635	applicant and the proposed patient to determine the existing facts and report them to the court.
636	(b) The consultation described in Subsection (2)(a):
637	(i) may take place at or before the hearing; and
638	(ii) is required if the local mental health authority appears at the hearing.
639	(3) If the court finds from the application, from any other statements under oath, or
640	from any reports from a mental health professional that there is a reasonable basis to believe
641	that the proposed patient has a mental illness that poses a substantial danger[, as defined in
642	Section 62A-15-602,] to self or others requiring involuntary commitment pending examination
643	and hearing; or, if the proposed patient has refused to submit to an interview with a mental
644	health professional as directed by the court or to go to a treatment facility voluntarily, the court
645	may issue an order, directed to a mental health officer or peace officer, to immediately place

the proposed patient in the custody of a local mental health authority or in a temporary emergency facility as provided in Section 62A-15-634 to be detained for the purpose of examination. [Within 24 hours of the issuance of the order for examination, a local mental health authority or its designee shall report to the court, orally or in writing, whether the patient is, in the opinion of the examiners, mentally ill, whether the patient has agreed to become a voluntary patient under Section 62A-15-625, and whether treatment programs are available and acceptable without court proceedings. Based on that information, the court may, without taking any further action, terminate the proceedings and dismiss the application. In any event, if the examiner reports orally, the examiner shall immediately send the report in writing to the clerk of the court.]

- (4) Notice of commencement of proceedings for involuntary commitment, setting forth the allegations of the application and any reported facts, together with a copy of any official order of detention, shall be provided by the court to a proposed patient before, or upon, placement in the custody of a local mental health authority or, with respect to any [individual] proposed patient presently in the custody of a local mental health authority whose status is being changed from voluntary to involuntary, upon the filing of an application for that purpose with the court. A copy of that order of detention shall be maintained at the place of detention.
- (5) Notice of commencement of those proceedings shall be provided by the court as soon as practicable to the applicant, any legal guardian, any immediate adult family members, legal counsel for the parties involved, the local mental health authority or its designee, and any other persons whom the proposed patient or the court shall designate. That notice shall advise those persons that a hearing may be held within the time provided by law. If the <u>proposed</u> patient has refused to permit release of information necessary for provisions of notice under this subsection, the extent of notice shall be determined by the court.
- (6) Proceedings for commitment of an individual under the age of 18 years to [the division] a local mental health authority may be commenced [by filing a written application with the juvenile court in accordance with the provisions of] in accordance with Part 7, Commitment of Persons Under Age 18 to Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health.

(7) The district court may, in its discretion, transfer the case to any other district court within this state, provided that the transfer will not be adverse to the interest of the proposed patient.

- [(8) (a) Within 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, of the issuance of a judicial order, or after commitment of a proposed patient to a local mental health authority under court order for detention or examination, the court shall appoint two designated examiners to examine the proposed patient. If requested by the proposed patient's counsel, the court shall appoint, as one of the examiners, a reasonably available qualified person designated by counsel. The examinations, to be conducted separately, shall be held at the home of the proposed patient, a hospital or other medical facility, or at any other suitable place that is not likely to have a harmful effect on the patient's health.]
- [(b) The examiner shall inform the patient if not represented by an attorney that, if desired, the patient does not have to say anything, the nature and reasons for the examination, that it was ordered by the court, that any information volunteered could form part of the basis for the patient's involuntary commitment, and that findings resulting from the examination will be made available to the court.]
- [(c) A time shall be set for a hearing to be held within 10 calendar days of the appointment of the designated examiners, unless those examiners or a local mental health authority or its designee informs the court prior to that hearing date that the patient is not mentally ill, that the patient has agreed to become a voluntary patient under Section 62A-15-625, or that treatment programs are available and acceptable without court proceedings, in which event the court may, without taking any further action, terminate the proceedings and dismiss the application.]
- (8) Within 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, of the issuance of a judicial order, or after commitment of a proposed patient to a local mental health authority or its designee under court order for detention or examination, the court shall appoint two designated examiners:
 - (a) who did not sign the civil commitment application nor the civil commitment

702	certification under Subsection (1);
703	(b) one of whom is a licensed physician; and
704	(c) one of whom may be designated by the proposed patient or the proposed patient's
705	counsel, if that designated examiner is reasonably available.
706	(9) The court shall schedule a hearing to be held within 10 calendar days of the day on
707	which the designated examiners are appointed.
708	(10) The designated examiners shall:
709	(a) conduct their examinations separately;
710	(b) conduct the examinations at the home of the proposed patient, at a hospital or other
711	medical facility, or at any other suitable place that is not likely to have a harmful effect on the
712	proposed patient's health;
713	(c) inform the proposed patient, if not represented by an attorney:
714	(i) that the proposed patient does not have to say anything;
715	(ii) of the nature and reasons for the examination;
716	(iii) that the examination was ordered by the court;
717	(iv) that any information volunteered could form part of the basis for the proposed
718	patient's involuntary commitment; and
719	(v) that findings resulting from the examination will be made available to the court;
720	<u>and</u>
721	(d) within 24 hours of examining the proposed patient, report to the court, orally or in
722	writing, whether the proposed patient is mentally ill, has agreed to voluntary commitment, as
723	described in Section 62A-15-625, or has acceptable programs available to the proposed patient
724	without court proceedings. If the designated examiner reports orally, the designated examiner
725	shall immediately send a written report to the clerk of the court.
726	(11) If a designated examiner is unable to complete an examination on the first attempt
727	because the proposed patient refuses to submit to the examination, the court shall fix a
728	reasonable compensation to be paid to the examiner.

(12) If the local mental health authority, its designee, or a medical examiner determines

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the mental health of the proposed patient.

before the court hearing that the conditions justifying the findings leading to a commitment hearing no longer exist, the local mental health authority, its designee, or the medical examiner shall immediately report that determination to the court. (13) The court may terminate the proceedings and dismiss the application at any time, including prior to the hearing, if the designated examiners or the local mental health authority or its designee informs the court that the proposed patient: (a) is not mentally ill; (b) has agreed to voluntary commitment, as described in Section 62A-15-625; or (c) has acceptable options for treatment programs that are available without court proceedings. [(9) (a)] (14) Before the hearing, an opportunity to be represented by counsel shall be afforded to every proposed patient, and if neither the proposed patient nor others provide counsel, the court shall appoint counsel and allow counsel sufficient time to consult with the proposed patient before the hearing. In the case of an indigent proposed patient, the payment of reasonable attorney fees for counsel, as determined by the court, shall be made by the county in which the proposed patient resides or [was] is found. [(b)] (15) (a) The proposed patient, the applicant, and all other persons to whom notice is required to be given shall be afforded an opportunity to appear at the hearing, to testify, and to present and cross-examine witnesses. The court may, in its discretion, receive the testimony of any other person. The court may allow a waiver of the proposed patient's right to appear only for good cause shown, and that cause shall be made a matter of court record. [(c)] (b) The court is authorized to exclude all persons not necessary for the conduct of the proceedings and may, upon motion of counsel, require the testimony of each examiner to be given out of the presence of any other examiners. [(d)] (c) The hearing shall be conducted in as informal a manner as may be consistent

 $[\underline{(e)}]$ $\underline{(d)}$ The court shall consider all relevant historical and material information that is

with orderly procedure, and in a physical setting that is not likely to have a harmful effect on

offered, subject to the rules of evidence, including reliable hearsay under Rule 1102, Utah Rules of Evidence.

- [(f)] (e) (i) A local mental health authority or its designee, or the physician in charge of the <u>proposed</u> patient's care shall, at the time of the hearing, provide the court with the following information:
 - (A) the detention order;
- 764 (B) admission notes;
- 765 (C) the diagnosis;

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- 766 (D) any doctors' orders;
- 767 (E) progress notes;
- 768 (F) nursing notes; and
- (G) medication records pertaining to the current commitment.
- 770 (ii) That information shall also be supplied to the <u>proposed</u> patient's counsel at the time 771 of the hearing, and at any time prior to the hearing upon request.
 - [(10)] (16) The court shall order commitment of [an individual] a proposed patient who is 18 years of age or older to a local mental health authority if, upon completion of the hearing and consideration of the information presented in accordance with Subsection [(9)(e)] (15)(d), the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that:
 - (a) the proposed patient has a mental illness;
 - (b) because of the proposed patient's mental illness the proposed patient poses a substantial danger[, as defined in Section 62A-15-602,] to self or others[, which may include the inability to provide the basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, and shelter, if allowed to remain at liberty];
 - (c) the <u>proposed</u> patient lacks the ability to engage in a rational decision-making process regarding the acceptance of mental treatment as demonstrated by evidence of inability to weigh the possible risks of accepting or rejecting treatment;
- 784 (d) there is no appropriate less-restrictive alternative to a court order of commitment; 785 and

(e) the local mental health authority can provide the [individual] proposed patient with treatment that is adequate and appropriate to the [individual's] proposed patient's conditions and needs. In the absence of the required findings of the court after the hearing, the court shall [forthwith] dismiss the proceedings.

- [(11)] (17) (a) The order of commitment shall designate the period for which the [individual] patient shall be treated. When the [individual] patient is not under an order of commitment at the time of the hearing, that period may not exceed six months without benefit of a review hearing. Upon such a review hearing, to be commenced prior to the expiration of the previous order, an order for commitment may be for an indeterminate period, if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the required conditions in Subsection [(10)] (16) will last for an indeterminate period.
- (b) The court shall maintain a current list of all patients under its order of commitment. That list shall be reviewed to determine those patients who have been under an order of commitment for the designated period. At least two weeks prior to the expiration of the designated period of any order of commitment still in effect, the court that entered the original order shall inform the appropriate local mental health authority or its designee. The local mental health authority or its designee shall immediately reexamine the reasons upon which the order of commitment was based. If the local mental health authority or its designee determines that the conditions justifying that commitment no longer exist, it shall discharge the patient from involuntary commitment and immediately report [that] the discharge to the court. Otherwise, the court shall immediately appoint two designated examiners and proceed under Subsections (8) through [(10)] (14).
- (c) The local mental health authority or its designee responsible for the care of a patient under an order of commitment for an indeterminate period[5] shall, at six-month intervals, reexamine the reasons upon which the order of indeterminate commitment was based. If the local mental health authority or its designee determines that the conditions justifying that commitment no longer exist, that local mental health authority or its designee shall discharge the patient from its custody and immediately report the discharge to the court. If the local

mental health authority or its designee determines that the conditions justifying that
commitment continue to exist, the local mental health authority or its designee shall send a
written report of those findings to the court. The patient and the patient's counsel of record
shall be notified in writing that the involuntary commitment will be continued, the reasons for
that decision, and that the patient has the right to a review hearing by making a request to the
court. Upon receiving the request, the court shall immediately appoint two designated
examiners and proceed under Subsections (8) through $[\frac{(10)}{2}]$.

[(12) In the event that the designated examiners are unable, because a proposed patient refuses to submit to an examination, to complete that examination on the first attempt, the court shall fix a reasonable compensation to be paid to those designated examiners for their services.]

[(13)] (18) Any [person] patient committed as a result of an original hearing or a [person's] patient's legally designated representative who is aggrieved by the findings, conclusions, and order of the court entered in the original hearing has the right to a new hearing upon a petition filed with the court within 30 days of the entry of the court order. The petition must allege error or mistake in the findings, in which case the court shall appoint three impartial designated examiners previously unrelated to the case to conduct an additional examination of the patient. The new hearing shall, in all other respects, be conducted in the manner otherwise permitted.

[(14)] (19) Costs of all proceedings under this section shall be paid by the county in which the proposed patient resides or is found.

Section 10. Section **62A-15-632** is amended to read:

62A-15-632. Circumstances under which conditions justifying initial involuntary commitment shall be considered to continue to exist.

(1) After [a person has been] an individual is involuntarily committed to the custody of a local mental health authority under Subsection 62A-15-631[(10)](16), the conditions justifying commitment under that subsection shall be considered to continue to exist, for purposes of continued treatment under Subsection 62A-15-631[(11)](17) or conditional release

under Section 62A-15-637, if the court finds that the patient is still mentally ill, and that absent an order of involuntary commitment and without continued treatment the patient will suffer severe and abnormal mental and emotional distress as indicated by recent past history, and will experience deterioration in the patient's ability to function in the least restrictive environment, thereby making the patient a substantial danger to self or others.

- (2) A patient whose treatment is continued or who is conditionally released under the terms of this section, shall be maintained in the least restrictive environment available that can provide the patient with the treatment that is adequate and appropriate.
 - Section 11. Section **62A-15-635** is amended to read:
- 62A-15-635. Notice of commitment.

Whenever a patient has been temporarily, involuntarily committed to a local mental health authority [pursuant to] <u>under</u> Section 62A-15-629 on the application of [any person] <u>an individual</u> other than [his] <u>the patient's</u> legal guardian, spouse, or next of kin, the local mental health authority or [its] <u>a</u> designee <u>of the local mental health authority</u> shall immediately notify the patient's legal guardian, spouse, or next of kin, if known.

- Section 12. Section **62A-15-637** is amended to read:
- 62A-15-637. Release of patient to receive other treatment -- Placement in more restrictive environment -- Procedures.
- (1) A local mental health authority or [its] <u>a</u> designee <u>of a local mental health authority</u> may release an improved patient to less restrictive treatment [as it may specify, and when agreed to in writing by the patient.] <u>when:</u>
 - (a) the authority specifies the less-restrictive treatment; and
 - (b) the patient agrees in writing to the less restrictive treatment.
- (2) Whenever a local mental health authority or [its designee] a designee of a local mental health authority determines that the conditions justifying commitment no longer exist, the [patient shall be discharged] local mental health authority or the designee shall discharge the patient. If the patient has been committed through judicial proceedings, [a report describing that determination shall be sent] the local mental health authority or the designee

shall prepare a report describing the determination and shall send the report to the clerk of the court where the proceedings were held.

- [(2)] (3) (a) A local mental health authority or [its designee] a designee of a local mental health authority is authorized to issue an order for the immediate placement of a current patient [not previously released from an order of commitment] into a more restrictive environment, if:
- (i) the local mental health authority or [its designee] a designee of a local mental health authority has reason to believe that the [less restrictive environment in which the patient has been placed] patient's current environment is aggravating the patient's mental illness [as defined in Subsection 62A-15-631(10), or that]; or
- (ii) the patient has failed to comply with the specified treatment plan to which [he had] the patient agreed in writing.
- (b) [That] An order for a more restrictive environment shall include the reasons [therefor] for the order and shall authorize any peace officer to take the patient into physical custody and transport [him] the patient to a facility designated by the [division] local mental health authority. Prior to or upon admission to the more restrictive environment, or upon imposition of additional or different requirements as conditions for continued release from inpatient care, copies of the order shall be personally delivered to the patient and sent to the person in whose care the patient is placed. The order shall also be sent to the patient's counsel of record and to the court that entered the original order of commitment. The order shall inform the patient of the right to a hearing, as prescribed in this section, the right to appointed counsel, and the other procedures prescribed in Subsection 62A-15-631[(9)](14).
- (c) If the patient [has been in the] was in a less restrictive environment for more than 30 days and is aggrieved by the change to a more restrictive environment, the patient or [his] the patient's representative may request a hearing within 30 days of the change. Upon receiving the request, the court shall immediately appoint two designated examiners and proceed pursuant to Section 62A-15-631, with the exception of Subsection 62A-15-631[(10)](16), unless, by the time set for the hearing, the patient [has again been placed in] is returned to the

898 less restrictive environment[-] or the patient [has in writing withdrawn his] withdraws the 899 request for a hearing, in writing. 900 [(3) The court shall find that either:] 901 (a) the less restrictive environment in which the patient has been placed is aggravating the patient's dangerousness or mental illness as defined in Subsection 62A-15-631(10), or the 902 903 patient has failed to comply with a specified treatment plan to which he had agreed in writing; 904 or] 905 (b) the less restrictive environment in which the patient has been placed is not 906 aggravating the patient's mental illness or dangerousness, and the patient has not failed to 907 comply with any specified treatment plan to which he had agreed in writing, in which event the order shall designate that the individual shall be placed and treated in a less restrictive 908 909 environment appropriate for his needs. 910 (d) The court shall: 911 (i) make findings regarding whether the conditions described in Subsections (3)(a) and 912 (b) were met and whether the patient is in the least restrictive environment that is appropriate 913 for the patient's needs; and 914 [(4)] (ii) [The order shall also] designate, by order, the environment for the patient's care and the period for which the [individual] patient shall be treated, [in no event to] which 915 916 may not extend beyond expiration of the original order of commitment. 917 [(5)] (4) Nothing contained in this section prevents a local mental health authority or its designee, pursuant to Section 62A-15-636, from discharging a patient from commitment or 918 919 from placing a patient in an environment that is less restrictive than that ordered by the court. 920 Section 13. Section **62A-15-703** is amended to read: 921 62A-15-703. Residential and inpatient settings -- Commitment proceeding --Child in physical custody of local mental health authority. 922 (1) A child may receive services from a local mental health authority in an inpatient or 923 924 residential setting only after a commitment proceeding, for the purpose of transferring physical 925 custody, has been conducted in accordance with the requirements of this section.

926	(2) That commitment proceeding shall be initiated by a petition for commitment, and
927	shall be a careful, diagnostic inquiry, conducted by a neutral and detached fact finder, pursuant
928	to the procedures and requirements of this section. If the findings described in Subsection (4)
929	exist, the proceeding shall result in the transfer of physical custody to the appropriate local
930	mental health authority, and the child may be placed in an inpatient or residential setting.
931	(3) The neutral and detached fact finder who conducts the inquiry:
932	(a) shall be a designated examiner, as defined in [Subsection] Section
933	62A-15-602[(3)]; and
934	(b) may not profit, financially or otherwise, from the commitment or physical
935	placement of the child in that setting.
936	(4) Upon determination by [the] a fact finder that the following circumstances clearly
937	exist, [he] the fact finder may order that the child be committed to the physical custody of a
938	local mental health authority:
939	(a) the child has a mental illness, as defined in Subsection 62A-15-602[(11)](13);
940	(b) the child demonstrates [a risk of harm to himself] a reasonable fear of the risk of
941	substantial danger to self or others;
942	[(c) the child is experiencing significant impairment in his ability to perform socially;]
943	[(d)] (c) the child will benefit from care and treatment by the local mental health
944	authority; and
945	[(e)] (d) there is no appropriate less-restrictive alternative.
946	(5) (a) The commitment proceeding before the neutral and detached fact finder shall be
947	conducted in as informal manner as possible[5] and in a physical setting that is not likely to
948	have a harmful effect on the child.
949	(b) The child, the child's parent or legal guardian, the [person who submitted the
950	petition for commitment] petitioner, and a representative of the appropriate local mental health
951	authority [shall all]:
952	(i) shall receive informal notice of the date and time of the proceeding. Those parties

shall also be afforded an opportunity to appear and to]; and

- 954 (ii) may appear and address the petition for commitment.
 - (c) The neutral and detached fact finder may, in [his] the fact finder's discretion, receive the testimony of any other person.
 - (d) The fact finder may allow [the] <u>a</u> child to waive [his] the child's right to be present at the commitment proceeding, for good cause shown. If that right is waived, the purpose of the waiver shall be made a matter of record at the proceeding.
 - (e) At the time of the commitment proceeding, the appropriate local mental health authority, its designee, or the psychiatrist who has been in charge of the child's care prior to the commitment proceeding, shall provide the neutral and detached fact finder with the following information, as it relates to the period of current admission:
 - (i) the petition for commitment;
 - (ii) the admission notes;
 - (iii) the child's diagnosis;
- 967 (iv) physicians' orders;
- 968 (v) progress notes;

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- (vi) nursing notes; and
- 970 (vii) medication records.
 - (f) The information described in Subsection (5)(e) shall also be provided to the child's parent or legal guardian upon written request.
 - (g) (i) The neutral and detached fact finder's decision of commitment shall state the duration of the commitment. Any commitment to the physical custody of a local mental health authority may not exceed 180 days. Prior to expiration of the commitment, and if further commitment is sought, a hearing shall be conducted in the same manner as the initial commitment proceeding, in accordance with the requirements of this section.
 - (ii) [When] At the conclusion of the hearing and subsequently in writing, when a decision for commitment is made, the neutral and detached fact finder shall inform the child and [his] the child's parent or legal guardian of that decision[5] and of the reasons for ordering commitment [at the conclusion of the hearing, and also in writing].

(iii) The neutral and detached fact finder shall state in writing the basis of [his] the decision, with specific reference to each of the criteria described in Subsection (4), as a matter of record.

- [(6) Absent the procedures and findings required by this section, a child may be temporarily committed to the physical custody of a local mental health authority only in accordance with the emergency procedures described in Subsection 62A-15-629(1) or (2). A child temporarily committed in accordance with those emergency procedures may be held for a maximum of 72 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays. At the expiration of that time period, the child shall be released unless the procedures and findings required by this section have been satisfied.]
- (6) A child may be temporarily committed for a maximum of 72 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, to the physical custody of a local mental health authority in accordance with the procedures described in Section 62A-15-629 and upon satisfaction of the risk factors described in Subsection (4). A child who is temporarily committed shall be released at the expiration of the 72 hours unless the procedures and findings required by this section for the commitment of a child are satisfied.
- (7) A local mental health authority shall have physical custody of each child committed to it under this section. The parent or legal guardian of a child committed to the physical custody of a local mental health authority under this section, retains legal custody of the child, unless legal custody has been otherwise modified by a court of competent jurisdiction. In cases when the Division of Child and Family Services or the Division of Juvenile Justice Services has legal custody of a child, that division shall retain legal custody for purposes of this part.
- (8) The cost of caring for and maintaining a child in the physical custody of a local mental health authority shall be assessed to and paid by the child's parents, according to their ability to pay. For purposes of this section, the Division of Child and Family Services or the Division of Juvenile Justice Services shall be financially responsible, in addition to the child's parents, if the child is in the legal custody of either of those divisions at the time the child is committed to the physical custody of a local mental health authority under this section, unless

Medicaid regulation or contract provisions specify otherwise. The Office of Recovery Services shall assist those divisions in collecting the costs assessed pursuant to this section.

- (9) Whenever application is made for commitment of a minor to a local mental health authority under any provision of this section by a person other than the child's parent or guardian, the local mental health authority or its designee shall notify the child's parent or guardian. The parents shall be provided sufficient time to prepare and appear at any scheduled proceeding.
- (10) (a) Each child committed pursuant to this section is entitled to an appeal within 30 days after any order for commitment. The appeal may be brought on the child's own petition[5] or [that of his] on petition of the child's parent or legal guardian, to the juvenile court in the district where the child resides or is currently physically located. With regard to a child in the custody of the Division of Child and Family Services or the Division of Juvenile Justice Services, the attorney general's office shall handle the appeal, otherwise the appropriate county attorney's office is responsible for appeals brought pursuant to this Subsection (10)(a).
- (b) Upon receipt of the petition for appeal, the court shall appoint a designated examiner previously unrelated to the case, to conduct an examination of the child in accordance with the criteria described in Subsection (4), and file a written report with the court. The court shall then conduct an appeal hearing to determine whether the findings described in Subsection (4) exist by clear and convincing evidence.
- (c) Prior to the time of the appeal hearing, the appropriate local mental health authority, its designee, or the mental health professional who has been in charge of the child's care prior to commitment, shall provide the court and the designated examiner for the appeal hearing with the following information, as it relates to the period of current admission:
 - (i) the original petition for commitment;
- 1034 (ii) admission notes;
- 1035 (iii) diagnosis;

- 1036 (iv) physicians' orders;
- 1037 (v) progress notes;

1038 (vi) nursing notes; and

- (vii) medication records.
- (d) Both the neutral and detached fact finder and the designated examiner appointed for the appeal hearing shall be provided with an opportunity to review the most current information described in Subsection (10)(c) prior to the appeal hearing.
- (e) The child, [his] the child's parent or legal guardian, the person who submitted the original petition for commitment, and a representative of the appropriate local mental health authority shall be notified by the court of the date and time of the appeal hearing. Those persons shall be afforded an opportunity to appear at the hearing. In reaching its decision, the court shall review the record and findings of the neutral and detached fact finder, the report of the designated examiner appointed pursuant to Subsection (10)(b), and may, in its discretion, allow or require the testimony of the neutral and detached fact finder, the designated examiner, the child, the child's parent or legal guardian, the person who brought the initial petition for commitment, or any other person whose testimony the court deems relevant. The court may allow the child to waive [his] the right to appear at the appeal hearing, for good cause shown. If that waiver is granted, the purpose shall be made a part of the court's record.
- (11) Each local mental health authority has an affirmative duty to conduct periodic evaluations of the mental health and treatment progress of every child committed to its physical custody under this section, and to release any child who has sufficiently improved so that the criteria justifying commitment no longer exist.
- (12) (a) A local mental health authority or its designee, in conjunction with the child's current treating mental health professional may release an improved child to a less restrictive environment, as they determine appropriate. Whenever the local mental health authority or its designee, and the child's current treating mental health professional, determine that the conditions justifying commitment no longer exist, the child shall be discharged and released to [his] the child's parent or legal guardian. With regard to a child who is in the physical custody of the State Hospital, the treating psychiatrist or clinical director of the State Hospital shall be the child's current treating mental health professional.

(b) A local mental health authority or its designee, in conjunction with the child's current treating mental health professional, is authorized to issue a written order for the immediate placement of a child not previously released from an order of commitment into a more restrictive environment, if the local authority or its designee and the child's current treating mental health professional has reason to believe that the less restrictive environment in which the child has been placed is exacerbating [his] the child's mental illness, or increasing the risk of harm to [himself] self or others.

- (c) The written order described in Subsection (12)(b) shall include the reasons for placement in a more restrictive environment and shall authorize any peace officer to take the child into physical custody and transport [him] the child to a facility designated by the appropriate local mental health authority in conjunction with the child's current treating mental health professional. Prior to admission to the more restrictive environment, copies of the order shall be personally delivered to the child, [his] the child's parent or legal guardian, the administrator of the more restrictive environment, or [his] the administrator's designee, and the child's former treatment provider or facility.
- (d) If the child has been in a less restrictive environment for more than 30 days and is aggrieved by the change to a more restrictive environment, the child or [his] the child's representative may request a review within 30 days of the change, by a neutral and detached fact finder as described in Subsection (3). The fact finder shall determine whether:
- (i) the less restrictive environment in which the child has been placed is exacerbating [his] the child's mental illness[5] or increasing the risk of harm to [himself] self or others; or
- (ii) the less restrictive environment in which the child has been placed is not exacerbating [his] the child's mental illness[,] or increasing the risk of harm to [himself] self or others, in which case the fact finder shall designate that the child remain in the less restrictive environment.
- (e) Nothing in this section prevents a local mental health authority or its designee, in conjunction with the child's current mental health professional, from discharging a child from commitment or from placing a child in an environment that is less restrictive than that

designated by the neutral and detached fact finder.

(13) Each local mental health authority or its designee, in conjunction with the child's current treating mental health professional shall discharge any child who, in the opinion of that local authority, or its designee, and the child's current treating mental health professional, no longer meets the criteria specified in Subsection (4), except as provided by Section 78A-6-120. The local authority and the mental health professional shall assure that any further supportive services required to meet the child's needs upon release will be provided.

- (14) Even though a child has been committed to the physical custody of a local mental health authority [pursuant to] under this section, the child is still entitled to additional due process proceedings, in accordance with Section 62A-15-704, before any treatment [which] that may affect a constitutionally protected liberty or privacy interest is administered. Those treatments include, but are not limited to, antipsychotic medication, electroshock therapy, and psychosurgery.
 - Section 14. Section **62A-15-705** is amended to read:

62A-15-705. Commitment proceedings in juvenile court -- Criteria -- Custody.

- (1) (a) Subject to Subsection (1)(b), commitment proceedings for a child may be commenced by filing a written application with the juvenile court of the county in which the child resides or is found, in accordance with the procedures described in Section 62A-15-631.
- (b) Commitment proceedings under this section may be commenced only after a commitment proceeding under Section 62A-15-703 has concluded without the child being committed.
- (2) The juvenile court shall order commitment to the physical custody of a local mental health authority if, upon completion of the hearing and consideration of the record, it finds by clear and convincing evidence that:
 - (a) the child has a mental illness, as defined in [Subsection] Section 62A-15-602[(8)];
 - (b) the child demonstrates a risk of harm to himself or others;
- 1120 (c) the child is experiencing significant impairment in [his] the child's ability to perform socially;

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1122	(d) the child will benefit from the proposed care and treatment; and
1123	(e) there is no appropriate less restrictive alternative.
1124	(3) The local mental health authority has an affirmative duty to conduct periodic
1125	reviews of children committed to its custody pursuant to this section, and to release any child
1126	who has sufficiently improved so that the local mental health authority or its designee
1127	determines that commitment is no longer appropriate.
1128	Section 15. Repealer.
1129	This bill repeals:
1130	Section 62A-15-402, Rules for substance use disorder peer support specialist

training and certification.